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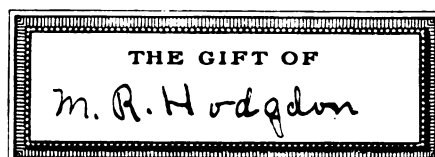
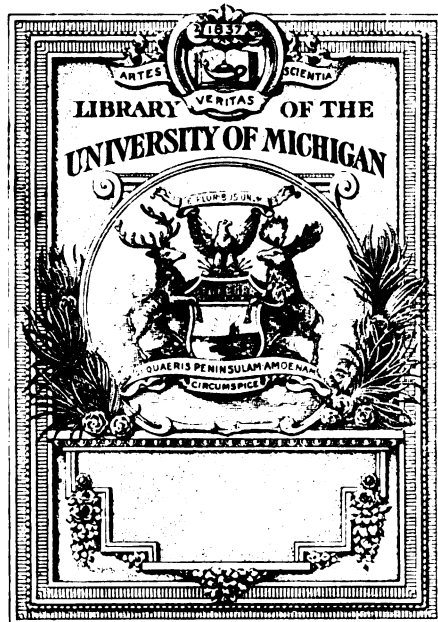
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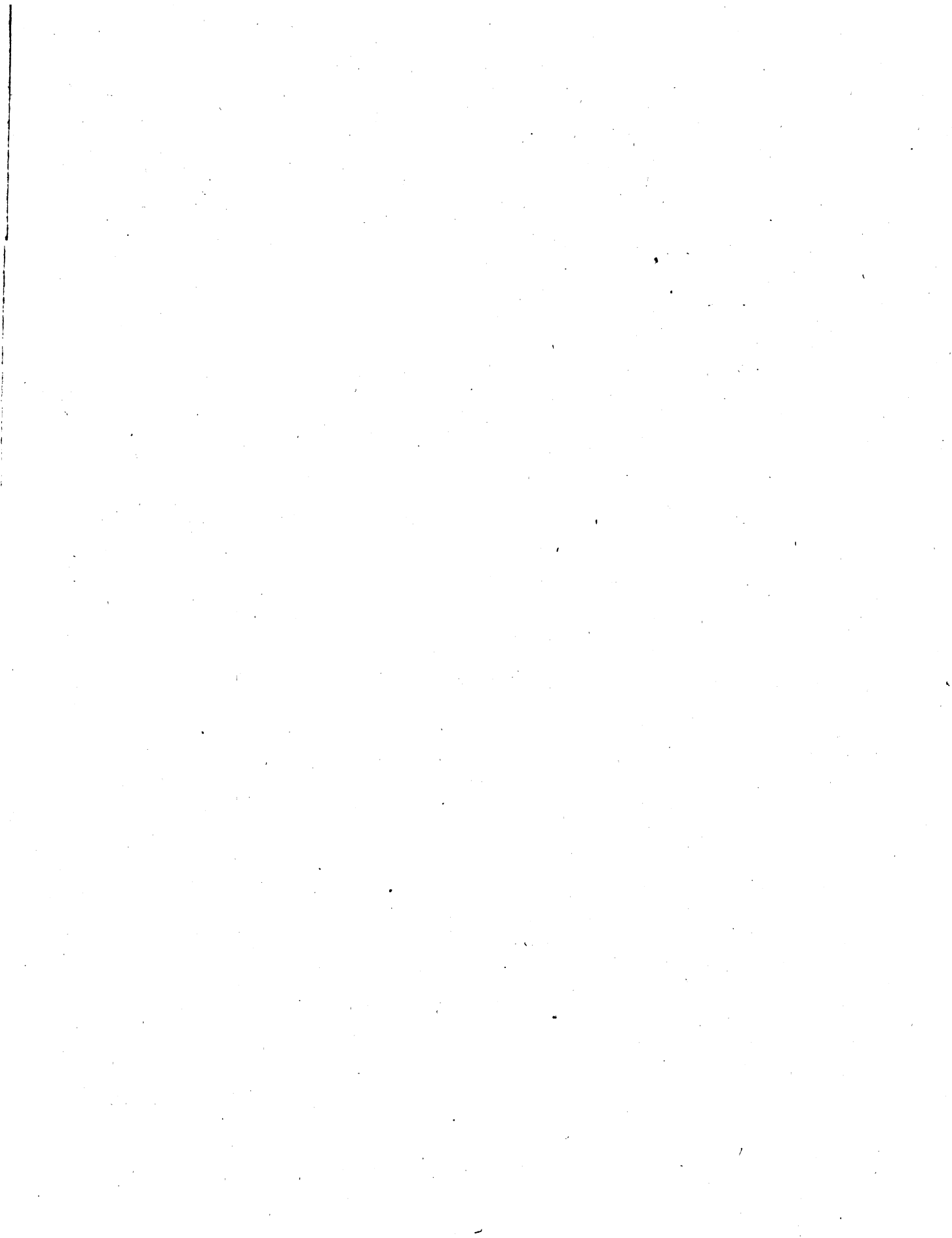
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A Collection of Examples

ILLUSTRATING

7499  
THE METRICAL LICENSES  
OF VERGIL

*Harold Setstone*  
BY  
H. W. JOHNSTON, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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THE Metrical Licenses of Vergil are sufficiently explained, perhaps, in the school editions and the school grammars. Teachers, however, frequently feel the need of a more copious collection of examples, drawn from Vergil exclusively, than these books afford, and such a collection with a few helps in the form of notes is all that this pamphlet pretends to furnish.

In the examples Ribbeck's text is followed, strictly, even in orthography and punctuation, except that I have begun each sentence and verse with a capital letter. Teachers should turn to his last edition (Leipzig, 1894) for the explanation of unfamiliar readings. References are made to the school grammars with the usual abbreviations, and also to Müller's Greek and Roman Versification, translated by Platner (Boston, 1892), Gossrau's Aeneid (Leipzig, 1846) and Wagner's Vergil (Leipzig, 1830).

It should be understood that the marks of quantity in both examples and notes refer to syllables, not vowels.

No system has been followed in the arrangement of the several topics, but the indexes will enable the teacher to provide without trouble for the difficulties of each day's lesson.

These examples were collected in the first place for the Teachers' Class in the Summer School of the Indiana University.

H. W. JOHNSTON.

THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY,  
December, 1897.

# A COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES

## ILLUSTRATING

# THE METRICAL LICENSES OF VERGIL

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### I. THE VOWELS I AND U TREATED AS CONSONANTS.

A. 347 *c* (Synaeresis); B. 367 4; G. 723 (Hardening); H. 608 III. N. 2 (Synaeresis); Müller 31 (Synizesis).<sup>1</sup>

I.

**ābīēs:**<sup>2</sup>

§ 1

- Aen. II. 16: Aedificānt sectaque intēxunt ābiete<sup>3</sup> costas  
 V. 663: Transtra per et remos et pictas ābiete puppis  
 VIII. 599: Includere cavi et nigra nemus ābiete cingunt  
 IX. 674: Ābietibus iuvenes patriis et montibus aequos  
 XI. 667: Adversi longa transverberat ābiete pectus

---

<sup>1</sup>The use of the vowels I and U as consonants is included by most authorities (see references above) under the head of Synizesis, or Synaeresis, and these two words are used as synonyms. Synizesis should, however, be used of the slurring of two vowels, as *deinde* (two syllables), *dehinc* (one syllable), etc. Synaeresis is properly a contraction of two vowels with change of quantity, as *cōgō* (for *cōāgō*), etc. The consonant use of I and U differs from these in affecting the quantity of the preceding syllable. For this reason it is here treated apart from Synizesis (§§ 5-9). Notice that the converse use of V as a vowel does not occur in Vergil.

<sup>2</sup>For the quantity cf.

Ec. VII. 66: *Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis.*

For the last syllable, see also A. 348 9; B. 364 3 *a*); G. 709 2 1; H. 581 VI. 1.

<sup>3</sup>The first syllable is long by position (*ābiete*); see foot-notes 1 and 2.

**āriēs:**

Aen. II. 492: Custodes sufferre valent; labat āriete crebro

VII. 175: Hae sacris sedes epulis, hic āriete caeso

XII. 706: Moenia quique imos pulsabant āriete muros

**§ 2 āriētō:**

Aen. XI. 890: Ārietat in portas et duos obice<sup>2</sup> postes

**cōnūblum**, see § 3, foot-note 5.

**flūvīūs:**

Geo. I. 482: Flūviorū<sup>3</sup> rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes

**Harpyiae**, see § 3, foot-note 5.

**Lavinia**, see § 3, foot-note 5.

**omnia**, see § 3.

**pāriēs:**

Geo. IV. 297: Pārietibusque<sup>4</sup> premunt artis et quattuor addunt

Aen. II. 442: Haerent pārietibus scalae, postisque sub ipsos

V. 589: Pārietibus textum caecis iter ancipitemque

<sup>4</sup>For the quantity cf.

Ec. III. 95: *Creditur; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat,*  
and the references in foot-note 2.

<sup>1</sup>The word having three short syllables in succession could not be used in hexameter verse without lengthening the first syllable.

<sup>2</sup>For the long *ō* in *ōbice*, see A. 347 *d*, N. 2; B. 362 5; G. 703, R. 2 N.; H. 36 4, foot-note 1.

<sup>3</sup>As if *flūvjōrūm* (trisyl.), contrast *flūvtōrūm* (quadrisyl.):

Aen. XII. 142: *Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro.*

<sup>4</sup>This form and scansion (four syllables) only are found in Vergil.

**omnia:**<sup>1</sup>

§ 3

Geo. IV. 221: Aetherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnia<sup>2</sup>

Aen. VI. 33: Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia

**Orithya**, see foot-note 5.**Paeonius:**Aen. VII. 769: Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae<sup>3</sup>

XII. 401: Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu

**precantia:**Aen. VII. 237: Praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia<sup>4</sup>**steliō:**Geo. IV. 243: Stelio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The words in this section differ from those above only in having the *i* preceded by a syllable already long. The consonant force of the *i* cannot, therefore, be detected by its influence upon the preceding syllable.

<sup>2</sup>The last foot is a trochee (– ∪), not a spondee (– –). The older texts have *omnis*.

<sup>3</sup>The first syllable is usually short in Vergil as here, but see § 20.

<sup>4</sup>As the next line begins with a vowel, this is sometimes called an hypermeter verse, see § 30, but Vergil has no examples of hypermetrical –a.

<sup>5</sup>To this list some authorities would add the following words:

**Conubium.** Because in

Aen. IV. 316: *Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos*

the second vowel must be long by nature, and the second foot a dactyle (–ia cannot be scanned long, see foot-note 2), it has been supposed that it was long also in Aen. I. 73 *Conubio iungam*, III. 136 *Conubiis arvis* (Ribbeck even spells *conubis* here), VII. 96 *Nepete conubiis*, 253 *Quantum in conubio natae*, 333 *Fama loco neu conubiis*. To scan in these places with *u* long it was necessary to get rid of the short *i* (– ∪ –) by giving it consonant force. Comparison with cognate words, however, has convinced most modern scholars that

## U.

§ 4 *gēnū*:

Aen. V. 432: *Gēnua*<sup>1</sup> labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus

XII. 905: *Gēnua* labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis

*tēnūis*:

Geo. I. 397: *Tēnuia*<sup>2</sup> nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri

the second syllable is common, and hence by scanning *cōnūbi*— in these passages the *i* may preserve its vowel force.

**Harpyia.** This word is marked *Harpyia*, in Lewis' dictionary and Greenough's vocabulary, and the plural is marked *Harpyiae* in Harper's Classical Dictionary and in Harrington and Tolman's Mythology, and *Harpyiae* in Smith's Class. Dict. As the letters *yi* are simply the transliteration of the Greek diphthong *υι* the word should be marked *Harpyia* (as Seyffert has it) or left unmarked as other diphthongs are, and *i* is not a consonant. See

Aen. VI. 289: *Gorgonēs Harpyiaequē et forma trīcorporis umbrāe.*

**Orithyia.** This word is marked with almost as many variations as *Harpyia*. Lewis has "*Orithyia* (quadrisyl.)," Greenough "*Orithyia*," Smith's Class. Dict. "*Orithyia*." In this word *yi* again represents the Greek diphthong *υι* and exhibits no irregularity in the two passages where it occurs:

Geo. IV. 463 (see § 26): *Atque Getae atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia.*

Aen. XII. 83: *Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia*

**Lavinia.** In the verse

Aen. I. 2: *Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit*

Ribbeck reads *Lavina* and so does Gütthling. Klouček retains *Lavinia*.

<sup>1</sup> As if *gēnua* (dissyl.), contrast *gēnūā* (trisyl., one elided):

Aen. V. 468: *Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem*

<sup>2</sup> As if *tēnuia*, the only possible scansion for this form in hexameter verse, as even the elision of the last syllable (cf. foot-note 1) would leave three successive short syllables (*tēnūta*).

- Geo. II. 121: Velleraque ut foliis depectant tēnuia Seres  
180: Tēnuis<sup>3</sup> ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis  
IV. 38: Nequiquam in tectis certatim tēnuia cera

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<sup>3</sup> As if *tēnuis* (dissyl.), contrast *tēnūisque*,

Geo. II. 349: *Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit.*



## II. SYNIZESIS.

A. 347 *c* (Synaeresis<sup>1</sup>); B. 367 *i*; G. 727; H. 608 III. (Synaeresis); Müller, p. 93; Gossrau, p. 640, § 10.

§ 5 In Greek words ending in *-eus*.<sup>2</sup>

### Genitive:

- Ec. VI. 42: *Caucaseasque refert volucris furtumque Promethei*  
78: *Aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus*  
Aen. I. 120: *Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achat*  
VII. 249: *Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus*  
VIII. 383: *Arma rogo genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei*  
IX. 501: *Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli*  
X. 764: *Cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei*  
XI. 262: *Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas*

<sup>1</sup> See § 1, foot-note 1.

<sup>2</sup> Of these words we may take as a type *Orpheus*, declined as follows: *Orpheus*, *Orpheos* or *Orphet*, *Orpheō* or *Orphet*, *Orphea*,<sup>5</sup> *Orpheu*, *Orpheō*. In Vergil the endings *-eus*, *-et*, *-eu* and *-eō* are monosyllabic (except *Penēlei*, Aen. II. 425), *-et* and *-eō* being taken together by Synizesis, and *-eu* in the nominative and vocative being a diphthong. The following is a list of the nominatives found in the Aeneid: *Aconteus* XI. 612, *Antheus* XII. 443, *Briareus* VI. 287, *Caenus* VI. 448, *Caphereus* XI. 260, *Chlōreus* XI. 768, *Cisseus* V. 537, *Idomeneus* III. 401, *Ilioneus* I. 521, *Mnestheus* V. 116, *Nereus* II. 419, *Orpheus* VI. 119, *Pentheus* IV. 469, *Phēgeus* V. 263, *Rhoeteus* X. 402, *Ripheus* II. 339. The vocatives are *Crētheu* XII. 538 and *Orpheu* Geo. IV. 494. Examples of the nominatives and vocatives are omitted as showing no irregularity. For the accusative, see foot-note 5.

Aen. XI. 265: *Idomenei? Libycone habitantis litore Locros*<sup>3</sup>

**Dative:**

Ec. IV. 57: *Orphei Caliopea, Lino formosus Apollo*

Geo. IV. 545: *Inferias Orphei Lethaea papavera mittes*

553: *Inferias Orphei mittit lucumque revisit*

Aen. IX. 716: *Inarime Iovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo*<sup>4</sup>

**Accusative:**

§ 6

Ec. VI. 30: *Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea*

Geo. I. 279: *Coeumque Iapetumque creat saevomque Typhoea*<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Contrast the dissyllabic - *ēt*:

Aen. II. 425: *Pēnēlēi dextra divae armipotentis ad aram.*

In the verse

Aen. I. 41: *Unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Ōilei.*

Ribbeck writes *Ōili*.

<sup>4</sup>In the verse

Aen. V. 184: *Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.*

Ribbeck has *Mnesthi*.

<sup>5</sup> As Vergil does not elsewhere admit Synizesis in the case of two short vowels unless the second is long by position, it is probable that he considered the final *a* long, *Orpheā*, *Typhōeā*, and the last foot a spondee, not a trochee. This is the regular form of the accusative in Greek, but Homer has another form -*ηα* (= *ēā*), which Vergil has imitated in two verses:

Aen. I. 611: *Ilionea petit dextra laevaque Serestum*, and

III. 122: *Idomeneā ducem, desertaque litora Cretae.*

A third form, in -*ēā*, is given in the grammars, and editors give the following examples from Vergil:

Ec. III. 46: *Orpheaque in medio posuit silvasque sequentis*

VI. \*35: *Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto*

Aen. I. \*181: *Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea siquem*

**ablative :**

Aen. VIII. 292: Rege sub Eurystheo fati Iunonis iniquae

X. 129: Nec Clytio genitore minor nec fratre Menestheo

In Latin words ending in a Cretic.<sup>1</sup>

- 510: *Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum*  
 IV. 288: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*  
 VI. \*122: *Itque reditque viam totiens. Quid Thesea magnum*  
 393: *Accepisse lacu nec Thesea Pirithoumque*  
 \*585: *Vidi et crudelis dantem Salmonea poenas*  
 IX. \*573: *Ortigium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus*  
 \*765: *Addit Halyn comitem et confixa Phegea parma*  
 768: *Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem*  
 \*774: *Et Clytium Aeolidem et amicum Crethea Musis*  
 775: *Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper*  
 X. \*317: *Quo licuit parvo? Nec longa Cissea durum*  
 \*399: *Tum Pallas biugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter*  
 XI. 675: *Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chrominque*  
 XII. 363: *Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque*  
 561: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*

It will be observed that the ending -*ēā* is not necessary in any of these examples: in all, the ending -*ēā* may be scanned as one long syllable by Synizesis as it must be in the two verses, Ec. VI. 30, and Aen. I. 279, quoted above. The objection is that in nine (marked above with an asterisk) out of the eighteen examples the resulting spondee would occur in the fifth foot (see §§ 21, 22). On the other hand it is at least very remarkable that Vergil nowhere shows that he felt the short *e* apart from the *a*, as he might have done by a verse beginning: *Mnesthea et Anthea*.

<sup>1</sup>The cretic (-o-) may be the last three syllables of a single word (*aureā*, Aen. I. 698) or composed of two words (*ūnā eādem*, Aen. X. 487). The terminations most common are -*ēā*, -*ēi*, -*ēō*, -*ēis* and -*īs*, in some of which the final syllable may be removed by elision. Many of the shortened forms similar to these were usual even in prose (cf. *dīs* for *dīs*,

**aerei:**

Aen. VII. 609: Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri

XII. 541: Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei

**alveo:**

Aen. VI. 412: Deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo

VII. 33: Adsuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo

303: Profuit? Optato conduntur Thybridis alveo

IX. 32: Cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo<sup>2</sup>

**aurea:**

§ 7

Aen. I. 698: Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit

VII. 190: Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis

**aureis:**

Aen. I. 726: Atria; dependent lychini laquearibus aureis

V. 352: Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis

VIII. 553: Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis

the ending *-um* for *-ium* and *-um* for *-uum*, etc.), and being so printed in the texts of Vergil cause the student no difficulty. For *-um* for *-ium* cf.

Aen. XI. 887: *Exclusi ante oculos lacrumantumque ora parentum;*

For *-um* for *-uum* (regular when a doubled consonant precedes) cf.

Aen. VI. 653: *Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currum.*

<sup>2</sup> Three commonly quoted examples of Synizesis are not found in the best texts. In

Geo. II. 453: *Corticibusque cavis vitiosaeque ilicis alveo*

Ribbeck has *alvo*, deriving the form from *alvus* (see Harper's Lat. Dict. s. v. II. C) instead of *alveus*. So, too, in

Geo. IV. 34: *Scu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta*

he has *alvaria* as a derivative from the form adopted in the passage just cited. In

Aen. VII. 436: *Ore refert: 'Classis invectas Thybridis alveo*

he writes *undam* for *alveo* on very little MS. authority.

**baltei :**

Aen. X. 496: *Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei*

**ferrei :**

Aen. VI. 280: *Ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens*<sup>3</sup>

**eadem :**

Aen. X. 487: *Una eademque via sanguis<sup>4</sup> animusque secuntur*

**eodem :**

Aen. XII. 847: *Uno eodemque tulit partu paribusque revinxit*<sup>5</sup>

§ 8 Words unclassified.<sup>1</sup>**deerro :**

Ec. VII. 7: *Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim*

**dehinc :**

Aen. I. 131: *Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur*

256: *Oscula libavit natae dehinc talia fatur.*

VI. 678: *Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquont*

IX. 480: *Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup> All late editions print the shortened form *taenis* for *taeniis* in

Aen. V. 269: *Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis.*

See foot-note 1.

<sup>4</sup> For the quantity of the last syllable (*sanguis*) see § 11, foot-note 6.

<sup>5</sup> To this list should, perhaps, be added *ōcreās*, Aen. VII. 634, quoted in § 22, where see foot-note 2.

<sup>1</sup> No account is taken here of *dein*, *deinde*, and *proinde*, which were pronounced in prose, as they are always scanned in Vergil, as of one, two and three syllables respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Notice that *dehinc* is also scanned *dēhinc*:

Geo. III. 167: *Cervici subnecte; dēhinc, ubi libera colla*

Aen. III. 464: *Dona dēhinc auro graviā sectoque elephantō*

**deesse :**<sup>3</sup>

Geo. II. 200: Nōn liquidī gregibū<sup>s</sup> fontē<sup>s</sup>, nōn grāmīna dē<sup>r</sup>unt

233: Sī dē<sup>r</sup>unt, rarū<sup>m</sup> pecorīque et vitibū<sup>s</sup> almis

Aen. VII. 262: Divitis ūber agri Troiaēve opulētia dē<sup>r</sup>it

X. 378: Dē<sup>r</sup>st iam terrā fugāe: pelagū<sup>s</sup> Troiamne petē<sup>m</sup>us

**reice :**

Ec. III. 96: Tityre, pascentē<sup>s</sup> a flūmine reīce capellā<sup>s</sup>

**scio :**

Ec. VIII. 43: Nūc scīo, quid sit Amor. Durī<sup>s</sup> in cōtibū<sup>s</sup> illū<sup>m</sup>

Aen. III. 602: Hoc sat erit. Scīo me Danaī<sup>s</sup> e classibū<sup>s</sup> unū<sup>m</sup><sup>4</sup>

So-called Internal Elision.<sup>1</sup>

§ 9

**anteeo :**

Aen. XII. 84: Qui candore nives antē<sup>r</sup>ent, cursibū<sup>s</sup> aurā<sup>s</sup>

Aen. V. 722: Vīsa dē<sup>r</sup>hinc caelo facies delapsa parentis

Aen. VIII. 337: Vix ea dicta: dē<sup>r</sup>hinc progressus monstrat et aram.

For the quantity of the last syllable of *graviā* in Aen. III. 464, see § 15.

<sup>3</sup>This case occurs only in those parts of the compound where the verb begins with *e*. Ribbeck spells with but one *e*.

<sup>4</sup>The final *ō* of *scīō* is elided in

Aen. X. 904: *Corpus humo patiāre tegi. Scio ācerba meorum.*

<sup>1</sup>The following examples are found in almost all our texts, Ribbeck included (except where noted), but it is more than doubtful if they are to be considered here. The Roman can scarcely have admitted Synizesis between the inseparable compound *sēmi-* and a word beginning with a vowel. It is probable that we should write and pronounce *sēmanimus*, (*-mis*), *sēmhomō* and *sēmustus*. In the same way we should write *antērent* for *anteirent* (Aen. XII. 84), as well as *circuico* (Aen. XI. 761: *Circuit et quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat*) for *circumco*.

**sēmīanimis :**

- Aen. IV. 686: Sēmīanimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat  
 X. 396: Sēmīanimēque micant digiti ferrumque retractant  
 404: Caedit sēmīanimis Rutulorum calcibus arva  
 XI. 635: Sēmīanimēs volvontur equi, pugna aspera surgit  
 XII. 356: Sēmīanimi elapsoque supervenit et pede collo

**sēmīhomo :**

- Aen. VIII. 194: Sēmīhominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat

**semiustus :**

- Aen. III. 578: Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus  
 V. 697: Implenturque super puppes, semusta madescunt  
 XI. 200: Ardentis spectant socios semustaque servant<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> To this list is sometimes added *graveolens*, but the two words should be written separately:

Geo. IV. 270: *Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia centaurea.*

Aen. VI. 201: *Inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni.*

Vergil avoids the compound *circumago*, separating the parts (Geo. II. 392; Aen. I. 117) by Tmesis, see § 28.

### III. ' LENGTHENING OF SHORT SYLLABLES IN THESIS.'

Diastole: A. 359 *f*; B. 367 2; G. 721; H. 608 V. Gossrau, p. 638; Wagner, Vol. IV., p. 528; Müller, p. 117, § 47.

#### I. The Enclitic *-que*.<sup>2</sup>

§ 10

- Ec. IV. 51: Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum  
Geo. I. 153: Lappaequē tribolique, interque nitentia culta  
164: Tribulaquē traheaeque et iniquo pondere rāstri  
352: Aestusquē pluviasque et agentis frigora ventos  
371: Euriquē zephyrique tonat domus: omnia plenis  
III. 385: Lappaequē tribolique absint; fuge pabula laeta  
IV. 222: Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Authorities are not agreed upon the explanation of all the examples of Diastole exhibited in the text of Vergil, and the classification given here is to be regarded as suggestive only. It should be observed that there is a close connection between the conditions under which Diastole is found in Vergil and his use of Hiatus: cf. especially cases 3, 4 and 6 below, with the examples quoted in foot-note 1 to § 23.

<sup>2</sup> Vergil uses *-que* as a long syllable only (*a*) when a correlative *-que* follows, (*b*) in the second thesis, except Aen. IX. 767, where it occurs in the fifth, (*c*) before a word beginning with a mute and a liquid (eleven times), or a double consonant (twice) or a liquid (twice) or an *s* (twice), and (*d*) when preceded by a dactylic or spondaic word and followed by the metrical group -- *u* or *u u* -- *u*. Some authorities think that *-que* was long in early Latin and would include these examples with those under 2, but the lengthening is beyond doubt an imitation of Greek usage.

<sup>3</sup> Repeated from Ec. IV. 51, just quoted, see § 16, foot-note 2.



- Geo. IV. 336: Drūmoquē Xanthoque Ligeaque Phyllodoceque  
 Aen. III. 91: Līminaquē laurusque dei, totusque moveri  
     IV. 146: Cretesquē Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi  
     VII. 186: Spiculaquē clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis  
     VIII. 425: Brontesquē Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracmon  
     IX. 767: Alcandrumque Haliumque Noëmonaquē Prytanimque  
     XII. 89: Ensemquē clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae  
     181: Fontisquē fluuiosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti.  
     363: Chloreaquē Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque  
     443: Antheusquē Maestheusque ruunt omnisque relictis

§ 11 2. Shortened Syllables restored to their Original Quantity.<sup>1</sup>

**Nouns and Adjectives:**

- Ec. X. 69: Omnia vincit Amōr<sup>1</sup>: et nos cedamus Amori  
 Aen. XI. 323: Considant, si tantus amōr, et moenia condant  
     XII. 668: Et furiis agitata amor et conscia virtus  
     XII. 422: Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis  
     550: Et Messapus equum domitor et fortis Asilas  
 Geo. III. 118: Aequus uterque labor, aequae iuvenemque magistri  
     IV. 92: Nam duo sunt genera: hic melior insignis et ore  
 Aen. VI. 768: Et Capys et Numitor et qui te nomine reddet

<sup>1</sup> Some of the examples under this head might be put under 6 below.

<sup>2</sup> Nouns and adjectives in *-or*, gen. *-oris*, are scanned with long *o* in the nominative by Ennius and Plautus, as the quantity of the *o* in the genitive would lead us to expect. By Vergil's time the *o* had become short in the unaccented final syllable of the nominative, but the use of the ancient quantity gives to the verse a flavor of the antique. The lengthening of short syllables in *-or* occurs in Vergil only in the second, third and fourth theses.

- Aen. V. 521: *Ostentans artemque patēr<sup>3</sup> arcumque sonantem*  
 XI. 469: *Concilium ipse patēr et magna incepta Latinus*  
 XII. 13: *Congredior. Fer sacra, patēr, et concipe foedus*  
 II. 369: *Luctus, ubique pavōr et plurima mortis imago*  
 Aen. I. 478: *Per terram, et versa pulvis<sup>4</sup> inscribitur hasta*  
 X. 487: *Una eademque<sup>5</sup> via sanguis<sup>6</sup> animusque secuntur*

**Verbs:**

§ 12

- Ec. I. 38: *Tityrus hinc aberāt.<sup>7</sup> Ipsae te, Tityre, pinus*  
 Aen. V. 853: *Nusquam amittebāt oculosque sub astra tenebat*  
 X. 383: *Per medium qua spina dabāt, hastamque receptat.*  
 Geo. II. 211: *At rudis enituit<sup>7</sup> impulso vomere campus*  
 Aen. VII. 174: *Regibus omen erāt, hoc illis curia templum*  
 Aen. I. 651: *Pergama cum peterēt<sup>7</sup> inconcessosque hymenaeos*  
 XII. 772: *Hic hasta Aeneae stabāt, huc impetus illam*  
 VIII. 363: *Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit*

<sup>3</sup> Vergil retains the original quantity as shown in the Greek *πατήρ*.

<sup>4</sup> Ennius had used *pulvis* in hexameter verse (Aen. 286). Vergil lengthens short syllables in *-s* only in the second, third and fourth theses.

<sup>5</sup> On the Synizesis *eadem*, see § 7.

<sup>6</sup> *Sanguis* occurs in Vergil sixteen times. In twelve places the quantity of the vowel *i* cannot be determined, as it stands either at the end of the verse (Geo. II. 484; III. 221; Aen. III. 30, 33, 259; X. 452; XII. 51, 422, 905) or before a word beginning with a consonant (Aen. V. 415; VI. 835; X. 819). In three places the final syllable is short (Geo. III. 508; Aen. II. 636; V. 397). It is long here only, but it was long originally and is always so scanned by Lucretius.

<sup>7</sup> It is generally agreed that the termination *-at* was originally long, that *-et* was found in the pres. ind. of the 2d conjugation and in the subjunctive of all, and *-it* in the present ind. of the 4th conj. and the perfect ind. of all. Vergil lengthens these syllables in *-t* only in the second, third and fourth theses.

Geo. IV. 137: Ille comam mollis iam tondebāt<sup>8</sup> hyacinthi

Aen. I. 308: Qui teneant (nam inculta vidēt), hominesne feraene<sup>9</sup>

§ 13 Before a Greek Word.<sup>1</sup>

Ec. VI. 53: Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho

Geo. I. 138: Pleiadās, hyadās, claramque Lycaonis arcton

Aen. X. 720: Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus<sup>2</sup> hymenaeos

VII. 398: Sustinet ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos

XI. 69: Seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi

4. Before a Molossus (---) at End of Verse.<sup>3</sup>

Geo. II. 5: Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus autumno

Aen. IX. 9: Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri

<sup>8</sup> Cf. also heading 3 below.

<sup>9</sup> To this list some authorities, believing that the endings *-ur*, *-us* and *-it* (in the future) were anciently long, would add the examples given below in § 14 from Ec. III. 97 *erit*; Geo. III. 76 *ingreditur*; Aen. I. 668 *iactetur*; II. 411 *obruimur*; IV. 222 *adloquitur*; V. 284 *datur*; and IX. 610 *fatigamus*.

<sup>1</sup> Compare the Hiatus before the same words, § 24, foot-note 2.

<sup>2</sup> It is thought by some scholars that the lengthening of nominatives in *-us* from *o* stems is due in Vergil to imitation of the similar treatment of the corresponding nouns in Greek poetry.

<sup>3</sup> Compare the cases of Hiatus in the same position: Aen. I. 617; III. 74; VII. 631; IX. 647; XI. 31. In Geo. II. 5, *gravidus* may be explained by note 1 above, but no other explanation for Aen. IX. 9, *petit* seems tenable.

<sup>4</sup> This explanation (Müller's) has hardly gained general acceptance. *Invalidus* may be explained as in note 2 above, and there is some evidence for *-būs* in early Latin. To the two examples here given might be added *Euryālūs* V. 337, which is put under head 6 below.

5. When Three Short Syllables close a Word.<sup>1</sup>

Geo. III. 189: Invalidūs etiāque tremens, etiā in̄scius aevi

Aen. IV. 64: Pectoribūs inhians spirantia consulit exta

6. Before the Caesura.

§ 14

Ec. III. 97: Ipse, ubi tempus erit,<sup>1</sup> omnis in fonte lavabo

VII. 23: Versibus ille facit) aut, si non possumus omnes

IX. 66: Desine plura, puēr, et quod nunc instat agamus

Geo. III. 76: Altius ingreditūr,<sup>1</sup> et mollia crura reponit

332: Sicubi magna Iovis antiquo robore quercus

IV. 453: Non te nulliūs exercent numinis irae

Aen. I. 668: Litora iacetūr<sup>1</sup> odiis Iunonis acerbae

II. 411: Nostrorum obruimūr,<sup>1</sup> oriturque miserrima caedes

563: Et direpta domūs et parvi casus Iuli

III. 112: Idaeumque nemūs; hinc fida silentia sacris

504: Atque idem casūs, unam faciemus utramque

IV. 222: Tum sic Mercurium adloquitūr<sup>1</sup> ac talia mandat

V. 284: Olli serva datūr, operum haut ignara Minervae

337: Emicat Euryalūs,<sup>2</sup> et munere victor amici

IX. 610: Terga fatigamūs hastā; nec tarda senectus

X. 433: Tela manusque sinīt. Hinc Pallas instat et urget

XII. 68: Siquis ebūr, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa

883: Te sine, frater, erit<sup>1</sup>? O quae satis ima dehiscat<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See foot-note 9 to § 12 for another explanation of this case.

<sup>2</sup> *Euryalūs* might be explained under head 5, or by foot-note 2 to § 13.

<sup>3</sup> Most cases of Hiatus occur before the principal Caesura, § 23, foot-note 1.

## § 15 7. Miscellaneous Examples.

Ec. V. 68: Craterasque duō<sup>1</sup> statuam tibi pinguis olivi

Aen. III. 464: Dona dehinc<sup>2</sup> auro graviā<sup>3</sup> sectoque elephanto

702: Immanisque Gelā<sup>4</sup> fluvii cognomine dicta

V. 163: Litus ama et laevā<sup>5</sup> stringat sine palmula cautes

VI. 254: Pingue super<sup>6</sup> oleum fundens ardentibus extis

VIII. 98: Cum muros arcemque procū<sup>7</sup> ac rara domorum

X. 394: Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput<sup>7</sup> Evandrius abstulit ensis

XI. 111: Oratis<sup>8</sup>? Equidem et vivis concedere vellem

<sup>1</sup> So Ribbeck, but many good editors write *duōs*, considering this an error of Haplography. See Johnston's Latin Manuscripts, p. 87, § 134. So, also, in Aen. V. 163, quoted below, *laeva stringat* is corrected by most scholars (not Ribbeck) to *laevas stringat*.

<sup>2</sup> For *dehinc*, see foot-note 2 to § 8.

<sup>3</sup> No adequate explanation is as yet given for the long *-a* in an adjective of the third declension.

<sup>4</sup> It is thought that Vergil has here merely transliterated the Greek name with the Greek quantity of the last syllable retained.

<sup>5</sup> See note 1 above.

<sup>6</sup> So the MSS. The quantity is unexampled and editors generally emend the text. Ribbeck writes *superque*.

<sup>7</sup> No adequate explanation has been suggested.

<sup>8</sup> Müller ascribes the Diastole to the full stop after the word. Cf. the examples of Hiatus, Ec. II. 53; Aen. I. 405, quoted in § 23.

#### IV. SHORTENING OF LONG SYLLABLES.

Systole: A. 351 N.; B. 367 3, a; G. 722; H. 608 VI.

§ 16

Geo. II. 129: Miscuēruntque<sup>1</sup> herbas et non innoxia verba

III. 283: Same verse.<sup>2</sup>

Aen. II. 774: Opstipui, stetēruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit

III. 48: Same verse.

<sup>1</sup> The ending *-ērunt* was probably originally short.

<sup>2</sup> The number of verses repeated either in whole or in large part is very great. The following examples will be helpful:

Aen. I. 30, III. 87; 73, IV. 126; 313, XII. 165; 434, Geo. IV. 167; 435, Geo. IV. 168; 530, III. 163; 531, III. 164; 532, III. 165; 533, III. 166; 571, VIII. 171; 609, Ec. V. 78; 744, III. 516.

II. 54, Ec. I. 16; 498, Geo. I. 482; 774, III. 48; 775, III. 153, VIII. 35; 792, 793, 794, VI. 700, 701, 702.

III. 471, VIII. 80.

IV. 177, X. 767; 285, 286, VIII. 20, 21; 418, Geo. I. 304; 445, 446, Geo. II. 291, 292; 482, VI. 797.

V. 143, VIII. 690; 606, IX. 2.

VI. 306, 307, 308, Geo. III. 475, 476, 477; 429, XI. 28; 438, 439, Geo. IV. 479, 480; 625, Geo. II. 43.

VII. 641, X. 163; 784, IX. 29; 804, XI. 433.

VIII. 284, XII. 215; 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, Geo. IV. 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.

IX. 104, 105, 106, X. 113, 114, 115.

X. 745, 746, XII. 309, 310.

XI. 831, XII. 952.

XII. 105, 106, Geo. III. 233, 234.

Aen. III. 681: *Constitērunt, silva alta Iovis lucusve Dianae*

X. 334: *Torserit in Rutulos, stetērunt quae in corpore Graium*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Most examples of Diastole and Systole are due to the difficulty of fitting the regular form into the verse, or to the desire to give to the epic poem a flavor of antiquity by the introduction of archaic forms. For the same purpose Vergil used many ancient forms of nouns and verbs, of which the following are examples: Gen. in *ai* for *ae*: *aulai* Aen. III. 354; *aurai* VI. 747; *aquai* VII. 464; *pictai* IX. 26; Gen. of *dies*: *die* Geo. I. 208, *dii* Aen. I. 636. Gen. in *-um* for *-orum*: *magnanimum* Geo. IV. 476, Aen. III. 704, VI. 307; *superum* Aen. I. 4; *divom* (*o* for *u* after *v*) Aen. III. 5, VI. 125, IX. 6, X. 2, 65; *coellicolum* Aen. III. 21; *socium* Aen. V. 174; *Ma-sylum* Aen. VI. 60; *Teucrum* Aen. VIII. 513; *Dardanidum* Aen. X. 4; *Graium* Aen. X. 334; *deum* Aen. XI. 4; *familum* Aen. XI. 35; Dat. in *-u* for *-ui*: *victu* Geo. IV. 158; *concubitu* Geo. IV. 198; *metu* Aen. I. 257; *curru* Aen. III. 541; *venatu* Aen. IX. 605; Abl. in *-i* for *-e*: *sorti* Geo. IV. 165; Aen. IX. 271; *classi* Aen. VIII. 11; Pronouns: *olli* for *illi* Aen. I. 254; IV. 105; V. 10, 284; VI. 321; VII. 458, 505; VIII. 94; *ollis* for *illis* VI. 730; *quis* for *quibus* Geo. I. 161; Aen. I. 195?; X. 168, 366, 435; Verbs: *-ibat* for *iebat*: *lenibant* Aen. IV. 528; *lenibat* VI. 468; *nutribant* VII. 485; *-bat* XI. 572; *insignibat* VII. 790; *vestibat* VIII. 160; *polibant* VIII. 436; *redimibat* X. 538; Pass. Inf. in *-ier*: *inmiscerier* Geo. I. 454; *accingier* Aen. IV. 493; *dominariaer* VII. 70; *defendier* VIII. 493; *admittier* IX. 231; *farier* XI. 242. Third conj. for second; *fervere* Geo. I. 456; Aen. IV. 409; 567; VIII. 677; IX. 693, but cf. *fervet* Aen. IV. 407; *effervere* Geo. IV. 556; *fulgere* Aen. VI. 826; *effulgere* VIII. 677; Peculiar forms: *ausim* Geo. II. 289; *accestis* Aen. I. 201; *extinxem* IV. 606; *extinxti* IV. 682; *traxe* V. 786; *derexti* VI. 57; *faxo* IX. 154; *vixet* XI. 118; *iusso* XI. 467.

## V. VARYING QUANTITY BEFORE MUTE AND LIQUID IN THE SAME WORD.

A. 347 *d*; B. 5 3, N.; G. 704; H. 578; Gossrau, p. 637.<sup>1</sup>

Mute followed by L.

§ 17

### cyclopes :

Aen. III. 647: *Lūstra domosque traho, vastosque ab' rupe Cŷclopas*

Aen. VI. 630: *Adceleremus' ait: 'Cŷclopum educta caminis*

### duplex:

Aen. I. 93: *Ingemit, et dŷplicis tendens ad sidera palmas*

Geo. III. 87: *At dŷplex agitur per lumbos spina, cavatque*

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<sup>1</sup>The pronunciation of syllables containing a short vowel followed by a mute with *l* or *r* was never settled by the Romans. Two pronunciations were current, depending upon the syllabification. Some persons pronounced the mute and liquid together, as *du-pli-cant* in the fifth example; by this pronunciation the two consonants took no more time than a single consonant, there was nothing to lengthen the syllable and it remained short from the nature of the vowel. Others pronounced the mute and liquid separately, taking each with the nearest vowel, as *dup-li-cat* in the sixth example; the additional time required by this pronunciation lengthened the preceding syllable. The poets took advantage of this variation to adapt such words more readily to the scheme of their verses, but the student should be careful to give in each instance the pronunciation represented by the given quantity. There is an interesting discussion of this matter by Professor Greenough in the Harvard Studies, Vol. V. (1894), p. 57.

<sup>2</sup>When the mute and liquid were in separate words (*ab rupe* here), or in different elements of a compound word (*e. g., ab-rumpo*), they were always pronounced separately and always made position.



**duplico:**

Aen. VIII. 556: Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo<sup>3</sup>

Ec. II. 67: Et sol crescentis decedens duplicat umbras

**recludo:**

Aen. XII. 924: Exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit

Geo. II. 175: Ingredior sanctos ausus recludere fontis

**repleo:**

Geo. II. 235: Ira loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis

Aen. XI. 140: Evandrum Evandrique domos et moenia replet

**triplex:**

Aen. VI. 549: Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro

X. 202: Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni

## § 18 Mute followed by R.

**ager:**

Aen. XI. 206: Finitimos tollunt in agros urbiue remittunt

209: Certatim crebris conlucent ignibus agri

**agrestis:**

Aen. IX. 11: Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestis

XI. 682: Agrestisque manus armat sparum; ipse catervis

<sup>3</sup> For *pericūlō*. Such syncopated forms are common enough in prose and are freely employed by Vergil in order to adapt to his verse forms which could not otherwise be used. Here the full form would give a cretic (— —, see § 7, foot-note 1), and the syncopation gets rid of the short syllable. So *periculum* Aen. IX. 174; *gubernaculo* V. 176, 859; *oraculum* III. 143; *repostas* (—tos) III. 364; VI. 59, 655; *vinculo* (—cla) IV. 16; VII. 16; and several others.

**aper:**

Aen. IV. 159: Optat aprum aut fulvum descendere monte leonem

Ec. VII. 29: Saetosum caput hoc aprum tibi, Delia, parvos

**Atridae:**

Aen. II. 104: Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae

415: Et gemini Atridae Dolopumque exercitus omnis

**barathrum:**

Aen. III. 421: Obsidet, atque imo barathrum ter gurgite vastos

✓ VIII. 245: Pallida, dis invisum, superque immane barathrum

**cerebrum:**

Aen. X. 416: Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento

XI. 698: Congeminat: vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro

**coluber:**

Aen. VII 352: Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae

329: Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris

**Etruscus:**

Aen. VIII. 480: Gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etruscis

503: Externos optate duces: tum Etrusca resedit

**feretrum:**

Aen. XI. 149: Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta repostum<sup>5</sup>

VI. 222: Coniciunt.<sup>6</sup> Pars ingenti subiere feretro

<sup>4</sup> Notice that *h* between the mute and liquid does not change their influence upon the vowel.

<sup>5</sup> For the form, see § 17, foot-note 3.

<sup>6</sup> For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 2, foot-note 6.

**flagrans:**

Aen. II. 685: Nos pavidi trepidare metu crinemque flāgrantem

VII. 397: Ipsa inter medias flāgrantem fervida pinum

**intēger:**

Aen. II. 638: Exiliumque pati. Vos O, quibus intēger aevi

Geo. IV. 302: Tūsa per intēgram solvontur viscera pellem

**latebrae:**

Aen. X. 663: Tūm levis haut ultra latēbras iam quaerit imago

II. 38: Aut terebrare cavae uteri et temptare latēbras

**niger:**

Geo. IV. 126: Quā niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus

291: Et viridem Aegyptum nīgra fecundat harena

**§ 19 nigrans:**

Aen. VIII. 353: Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nīgrantem

IX. 87: Nīgranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis

**pater:**

Aen. II. 663: Gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras

**pharetra:**

Aen. VIII. 166: Ille mihi insignem pharētram Lyciasque sagittas

VII. 816: Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharētram

**retro:**

Aen. X. 7: Versa rētro tantumque animis certatis iniquis

IX. 539: Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant rētroque residunt

**sacer:**

- Aen. II. 167: Corripuere sacram effigiem manibusque cruentis  
230: Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur

**sacro:**

- Aen. X. 419: Iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt  
VIII. 600: Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos

**scaber:**

- Geo. II. 214: Et tofus scaber et nigris exessa chelydris  
I. 495: Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila

**supra:**

- Aen. VII. 32: In mare prorumpit. Varias circumque supraque  
381: Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra

**supremus:**

- Aen. XI. 25: Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis  
61: Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem

**tenebrae:**

- Aen. VIII. 259: Hic cacum in tenēbris incendia vana vomentem  
IX. 425: Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenēbris

**Trinacria:**

- Aen. III. 440: Trinācria finis Italos<sup>1</sup> mittēre relicta  
554: Tum procul e fluctu Trinācria cernitur Aetna

**utrumque:**

- Aen. II. 61: Optulerat, fidens animi atque in ūtrumque paratus  
V. 469: Iactantemque ūtroque caput crassumque cruorem

<sup>1</sup> For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20.

**volucer:**

Aen. X. 440: Tūnum, qui volūcri curru mediū secat agmen

XII. 251: Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volūcres

## VI. VARYING QUANTITIES IN PROPER NOUNS.<sup>1</sup>

### Asia:

§ 20

Aen. III. 1: Postquam res Asiae Priamique<sup>2</sup> evertere gentem

VII. 701: Dant per colla modos, sonat amnis et Asia longe

### Diana:

Aen. XI. 582: Optavere nurum: sola contenta Diana

I. 499: Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae

### Eōus:

Aen. II. 417: Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eōis

I. 489: Eōasque acies et nigri<sup>3</sup> Memnonis arma

### Italus:

Aen. III. 396: Haec autem terras Italique hanc litoris oram

VII. 643: Complerint campos acies, quibus Italia iam tum

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<sup>1</sup>The quantity of certain syllables of proper nouns (especially Greek nouns) was not fixed by general usage, and where two or more forms were recognized the poet felt at liberty to use the one best fitted to his verse (cf. § 17, foot-note 1). Some other nouns, whose pronunciation was established by general usage, could not be brought into the verse at all, or only in certain cases. For such nouns the poets often used descriptive terms, e. g., *Alcides* (Aen. V. 414 and often) or *Tirynthius* (VII. 662; VIII. 228) for the impossible *Hercules*, or even boldly altered the accepted pronunciation. Of course when a change in quantity had once been made for metrical reasons, the arbitrary form might afterwards be used where no such excuse for it existed.

<sup>2</sup>For the quantity of the first syllable (regular here), see below.

<sup>3</sup>For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 18.

**Lavinium:**

- Aen. I. 258: Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lāvini  
 2: Italiam fato profugus Lāvinaque<sup>4</sup> venit

**Orion:**

- Aen. I. 535: Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Ōrion  
 VII. 719: Saevos ubi Ōrion<sup>5</sup> hibernis conditur undis

**Priamus:**

- Aen. II. 56: Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres  
 III. 346: Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert

**Sicanus:**

- Aen. V. 24: Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicānos  
 I. 557: At freta Sicāniae saltem sedesque paratas

**Siculus:**

- Ec. II. 21: Mille meae Sculis errant in montibus agnae  
 IV. 1: Sicelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus

**Sidonius:**

- Aen. IV. 75: Sidōniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam  
 XI. 74: Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidōnia Dido

**Sychaeus:**

- Aen. I. 348: Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum  
 343: Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus auri

<sup>4</sup> For the more common reading *Lavinia*, see § 3, foot-note 5.

<sup>5</sup> The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, though common in Greek.

## VII. SPONDAIC VERSES.

A. 362 *a*; B. 368 2; G. 784, N. 11; H. 610 3; Müller, p. 82.<sup>1</sup>

- Ec. IV. 49: Cara deum suboles, magnum Iovis incrementum § 21  
 V. 38: Pro molli viola, pro purpurea narcisso  
 VII. 53: Stant et iuniperi<sup>2</sup> et castaneae<sup>2</sup> hirsutae  
 Geo. I. 221: Ante tibi Eoae<sup>3</sup> Atlantides<sup>4</sup> abscondantur  
 II. 5: Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus<sup>5</sup> autumnno  
 III. 276: Saxa per et scopulos et depressas convallis  
 IV. 270: Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia<sup>6</sup> centaurea<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Spondaic verses are comparatively rare in Vergil, thirty-two examples only being generally recognized (but see § 22, foot-note 8, below), while Catullus has a larger number in one poem about half as long as one book of the Aeneid. The more careful poets are said to have required that in such verses the fourth foot should be a dactyl, and then the last two feet were usually a single word. So far as the last two feet are concerned Vergil disregards this "rule" twelve times (Ec. V. 38; VII. 53. Geo. II. 5. Aen. I. 617; III. 12; VII. 631; VIII. 402, 679; IX. 9, 647; XI. 31; XII. 863), and has a spondee in the fourth place three times (Geo. III. 276. Aen. III. 74; VII. 634). The "rule," therefore, amounts to little in his case. These verses, moreover, show many irregularities which are indicated in the foot-notes.

<sup>2</sup>Full Hiatus, see § 23, foot-note 6.

<sup>3</sup>For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20. For the Hiatus, § 26.

<sup>4</sup>For the short *-es*, see A. 348 9; B. 365; G. 709 2 Exc. 4; H. 581, VI. 3.

<sup>5</sup>For the quantity here of final *-us*, see § 13.

<sup>6</sup>On *grave olentia* as separate words, see § 9, foot-note 2.

<sup>7</sup>In this word the *ε* before *a* stands for a Greek diphthong.



- Geo. IV. 463: Atque Getae<sup>2</sup> atque Hebrus<sup>8</sup> et Acteas Orithyia<sup>9</sup>  
 Aen. I. 617: Tūne ille Aeneas<sup>7</sup> quem Dardanio<sup>10</sup> Anchisae  
     II. 68: Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit  
     III. 12: Cum sociis gnatoque penatibus et magnis dis<sup>11</sup>  
         74: Nereidum matri<sup>12</sup> et Neptuno Aegaeo<sup>13</sup>  
         517: Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona<sup>14</sup>  
         549: Cornua velatarum obvertimus antemnarum<sup>15</sup>  
 § 22 V. 320: Proximus huic, longo set proximus intervallo  
         761: Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo  
     VII. 631: Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ<sup>1</sup> Antemnae  
         634: Aut levis ocreas<sup>2</sup> lento ducunt argento  
     VIII. 54: Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum  
         167: Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam

<sup>8</sup> The first syllable of *Hebrus* is always long in Vergil, although unmarked in Greenough's vocabulary and Lewis' dictionary.

<sup>9</sup> For this word, see § 3, foot-note 5.

<sup>10</sup> These two words with Hiatus are found also in Aen. IX. 647, below.

<sup>11</sup> The last four words, repeated in Aen. VIII. 679, are borrowed from Ennius.

<sup>12</sup> Double Hiatus as in Ec. VII. 53 above, see § 23, foot-note 6.

<sup>13</sup> The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, although common in Greek; for the first syllable (here long) see § 20.

<sup>14</sup> No other verse in Vergil contains so few words. Cf. v. 517, above.

<sup>15</sup> Hiatus, see § 26.

<sup>2</sup> The first syllable of *ocreas* is short according to Lewis and Greenough, but may be scanned long here, in the Moretum 122, and in Juv. 6, 258, if we take the next two syllables together by Synizesis (§ 7). It is, perhaps, better to take it as long here (so the German editors) than as short (Conington), and to consider the verse as consisting of six spondees: the only one of the sort in Vergil.

- Aen. VIII. 341: Aeneadas magnos et nomine Pallanteum<sup>3</sup>  
 345: Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argeleti  
 402: Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro  
 679: Cum patribus populoque penatibus et magnis dis  
 IX. 9: Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit<sup>4</sup> Evandri  
 196: Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea  
 241: Quaesitum Aenean<sup>5</sup> et moenia Pallantea  
 647: Antiquom in Buten<sup>6</sup> (hic Dardanio<sup>6</sup> Anchisae  
 XI. 31: Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio<sup>6</sup> Evandro  
 659: Quales Thraeciae cum flumina Thermodontis  
 XII. 83: Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia<sup>7</sup>  
 863: Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The last words are repeated from *v.* 54, above.

<sup>4</sup> For the quantity of the last syllable of *petit*, see § 13.

<sup>5</sup> For final *-ān* (*-en*) see A. 37; B. 22; G. 65; H. 50. Notice that the last three words are repeated from *v.* 196, above.

<sup>6</sup> Hiatus, see § 25. Compare *v.* 647 with Aen. I. 617, above.

<sup>7</sup> For *Orithyia* cf. Geo. IV. 463, above, and see § 3, foot-note 5.

<sup>8</sup> To this list it is possible to add the nine verses marked with an asterisk in § 6, foot-note 5, but such a scanning is hardly Vergilian.

## VIII. HIATUS AND SEMI-HIATUS.

A. 359 *e*; B. 366 7 *a*; G. 720, R. 1; H. 608 II. 1, 2, N. 3; Müller, p. 106, 107; Gossrau, p. 634.<sup>1</sup>

### § 23 After a short vowel:<sup>2</sup>

Ec. II. 53: *Āddam cerea prūna†* (honos erit huic quoque pomo

Aen. I. 405: *Ēt vera incessu patuit dea.† Ille ubi matrem*

After a long vowel:

Ec. VI. 44: *Clamassent, ut litus 'Hylā† Hylā'\** omne sonaret<sup>3</sup>

VIII. 44: *Aut Tmaros aut Rhodopē† aut extremi Garamantes*

Geo. IV. 343: *Atque Ephyrē† atque Opis et Asia' Deiopea*

<sup>1</sup> There are about forty cases of Hiatus in Vergil and ten of Semi-hiatus. In common with most Latin poets he allows Hiatus after the principal Caesura, and he also allows it before a stop (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 53, where most editors put a semicolon after *cerea*: Aen. I. 405; IX. 291), after words having an anapaestic ending (*e. g.*, Ec. VII. 53; VIII. 44; Geo. I. 4; IV. 343) and before Greek words (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 24; Geo. III. 60; Aen. I. 617; IX. 647) and a molossus (see § 13, foot-note 3). Vergil does not, however, have Hiatus after syllables in *-m*. Hiatus is allowed by all poets after the interjections *O* and *A* (*e. g.*, Geo. II. 486; Aen. X. 18) and examples are not quoted below. In the following list Hiatus is marked by an obelisk (†) and Semi-hiatus by an asterisk (\*), and the examples are arranged in order of the vowels. Notice that *u* is always elided.

<sup>2</sup> This Hiatus is found in these two verses only.

<sup>3</sup> There are in Vergil two other examples of Hiatus and Semi-hiatus in the same verse: Geo. I. 281, 437. Each case is given twice in this list.

<sup>4</sup> For the quantity of the first syllable (here long), see § 20.

Aen. IV. 235: Quid struit? aut qua spe<sup>5</sup> † inimica in gente moratur

Ec. III. 6: Et sucus pecori, † et lac subducitur agnis

63: Munera sunt, lauri † et suave rubens hyacinthus

VII. 53:<sup>6</sup> Stant et iuniperi † et castaneae † hirsutae

VIII. 41: Ut vidi, ut perii: † ut me malus abstulit error

X. 13: Illum etiam lauri, † etiam flere myricae

Geo. I. 4: Sit pecori, † apibus quanta experientia parcis

281:<sup>1</sup> Ter sunt conati † imponere Peliō \* Ossam

§ 24

341: Tum pingues agni † et tum mollissima vina

II. 86: Orchades et radii † et amara pausia baca

III. 60: Aetas Lucinam iustosque pati<sup>2</sup> † hymenaeos

155: Arcebis gravido pecori, † armentaque pascas

Aen. III. 74:<sup>3</sup> Nereidum matri † et Neptuno † Aegaeo

IX. 291: Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: † audentior ibo

X. 156: Externo commissa duci. † Aeneia puppis

XI. 480: Causa mali tanti, † oculos deiecta decoros

Ec. II. 24: Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo † Aracintho

Geo. I. 437:<sup>4</sup> Glaucō † et Panopēae \* et Inoo Melicertae

<sup>5</sup> Hiatus is not elsewhere found after a monosyllable ending in a long vowel, except the regular Hiatus after *O* and *A* mentioned in foot-note 1, above.

<sup>6</sup> There is but one other verse in Vergil, Aen. III. 74, showing double Hiatus (cf. foot-note 3, above). For the spondee in the fifth foot, see § 21.

<sup>1</sup> For the full and Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3 on § 23.

<sup>2</sup> With this Hiatus before Greek words may be compared the Diastole before like words, § 13. Other examples are given below, Ec. II. 24; VI. 44; Aen. I. 617; III. 74; IX. 647; X. 156, etc. •

<sup>3</sup> See foot-note 6 on § 23.

<sup>4</sup> The only hexameter verse known with Hiatus after a spondaic word. For the accompanying Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3, § 23.

- Aen. I. 16: Posthabitā coluisse Samō; † hic illius arma  
 617:<sup>5</sup> Tūne ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio † Anchisae  
 III. 74:<sup>5</sup> Nereidūm matri † et Neptunō † Aegaeo  
 606: Si pereō,<sup>6</sup> † hominū manibū periisse iuvabit  
 § 25 IV. 667: Lamentis gemitūque et femineo<sup>1</sup> † ululatu  
 V. 735: Concilia Elysiumque colo. † Huc casta Sibylla  
 VII. 178: Antiqua ē caedro, † Italusque<sup>2</sup> paterque Sabinus  
 226: Summovet oceano † et siquem extēta plagarum  
 IX. 477: Evolat infelix et femineo<sup>1</sup> † ululatu  
 647:<sup>3</sup> Antiquom̄ in Buten (hic Dardanio † Anchisae  
 X. 136: Inclusum buxo † aut Oricia terebintho  
 141: Maëonia generose domo, † ubi pingua culta  
 XII. 31: Promissam eripui genero, † arma impia sumpsi  
 535: Ille ruenti Hyllo † animisque immane frementi

§ 26 After the diphthong *-ae*:

- Ec. VII. 53:<sup>1</sup> Stant et iuniperi † et castaneae † hirsutae  
 X. 12: Ulla moram fecere, neque Aoniae<sup>2</sup> † Aganippe  
 Geo. I. 221: Ante tibi Eoae † Atlantides abscondantur<sup>3</sup>

<sup>5</sup> For the spondee and Hiatus in the fifth foot, cf. Ec. VII. 53, above.

<sup>6</sup> The Hiatus may be due to the long pause after the thought of death, or to the anapaestic word, see foot-note 1 to § 23.

<sup>1</sup> Hiatus after an anapaestic ending.

<sup>2</sup> For the quantity of the first syllable of *Italus*, see § 20.

<sup>3</sup> See foot-notes 5, § 22, 2 and 5, § 24.

<sup>1</sup> See above, in § 23.

<sup>2</sup> Hiatus before a Greek word or after anapaestic ending.

<sup>3</sup> See the notes on this line in § 21.

- Geo. II. 144: Implevere; tenent oleae† armentaque laeta  
 IV. 463: Atque Getae† atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia†  
 Aen. VII. 631: Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ<sup>5</sup> antemnae

## SEMI-HIATUS.

- Ec. VI. 44: Clamassent, ut litus 'Hylā† Hylā'\* omne sonaret<sup>1</sup> § 27  
 III. 79: Et longum 'formonse, vale valē'\* inquit, 'Iolla'  
 Aen. VI. 507: Nomen et arma locum servant: tē,\* amice, nequivi  
 Ec. VIII. 108: Credimus? An qui\* amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt  
 Geo. I. 281: Ter sunt conati† imponere Peliō\* Ossa<sup>1</sup>  
 Ec. II. 65: Te Corydon, Ō<sup>2</sup>\* Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas  
 Aen. V. 261: Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Iliō\* alto  
 Geo. I. 437: Glaucō<sup>3</sup>† et Panopēae<sup>4</sup>\* et Ino Melicertae  
 IV. 461: Implērunt montis; flērunt Rhodopēiae\* arces  
 Aen. III. 211: Insulae\* Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno

<sup>4</sup> See the foot-notes on this line in § 21.

<sup>5</sup> See foot-note 5, § 24; the Hiatus is after the anapaestic ending.

<sup>1</sup> See foot-note 3, § 23.

<sup>2</sup> Full Hiatus is regular after *O* and *A*; Semi-hiatus is found here only after these interjections. For the short final *-i* in *Alexi*, see A. 348 6; B. 365; G. 707, 4 Ex. 2; H. 581, I. 2.

<sup>3</sup> See foot-note 4, § 24.

<sup>4</sup> As *-ae* is the only diphthong admitting Hiatus, so it only admits Semi-hiatus.

## IX. TMESIS.

A. 385; B. 367 7; G. 726; H. 636 V. 3.

### § 28 Circum:

Geo. II. 392: Et quocumque deus *circum* caput *egit* honestum

Aen. I. 117: Torquet *agens circum*, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex

412: Et multo nebulae *circum* dea *fudit* amictu

### cumque:

Aen. I. 610: Quae me *cumque* vocant terrae. Sic fatus amicum

XII. 203: Quo res *cumque* cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem

### hactenus:

Aen. V. 603: Hac celebrata *tenu*s sancto certamina patri

### in-:

Aen. IX. 288: Inque *salutatam* linquo: nox et tua testis

X. 794: Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque *ligatus*

### inter:

Geo. II. 349: Inter enim *labentur* aquae, tenuisque subibit

366: Carpendae manibus frondes *interque* *legendae*.

### praeter:

Aen. X. 399: Tum Pallas *biiugis fugientem* Rhoetea *praeter*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the quantity of the first syllable of *biiugis*, see A. 347 d, N I.; B. 362 4; G. 703 R. 2; H. 576 II. 2. For *Rhoetea*, see § 6, foot-note 5, and § 22, foot-note 8.

**septentrio:**

Geo. III. 381: Talis hyperboreo *septem* subiecta *trioni*

**super:**

Aen. II. 567:<sup>2</sup> Iamque adeo *super* unus *eram* cum limina Vestae

VII. 559: Cede locis: ego, siqua *super* fortuna laborum *est*.

**usque:**

Aen. V. 384: Quae finis standi? *Quo* me decet *usque* teneri

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<sup>2</sup> This verse is considered doubtful by Ribbeck and editors generally.



## X. HYPERMETRICAL VERSES.

Synapheia: A. 359 *c* R.; B. 367, 6; G. 728; H. 608 I. N. 5.

### § 29 Syllable in *-m*.<sup>1</sup>

Geo. I. 295: Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem / Et

Aen. VII. 160: Iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum / Ardua

### Hypermetrical *-que*.<sup>2</sup>

Geo. II. 344: Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque / Inter

443: Navigiis pinus, domibus cedrumque cupressosque / Hinc

III. 242: Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque / Et

377: Otia agunt terra congestaque robora totasque / Advolvere

Aen. I. 332: Lactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque / Erramus

448: Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque / Aere

II. 745: Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque / Aut

IV. 558: Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque / Et

629: Imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque / Haec

§ 30 V. 422: Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque / Exuit

<sup>1</sup> In the examples the hypermetrical syllable is italicized and followed by a vertical line and the first word of the next verse.

<sup>2</sup> Vergil is fond of ending verses with the particle *-que*. He joins it to the two closing words fifty-four times (*e. g.*, . . . *franguntque feruntque* Geo. II. 441). He has it three times in one verse twenty-eight times (*e. g.*, *Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis* Aen. I. 85), and four times in one verse five times (*e. g.*, *Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque* Aen. VI. 683).

- Aen. V. 753: Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentisque / Exigui  
 VI. 602: Quo super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique / Imminet  
 VII. 470: Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque / Haec  
 VIII. 228: Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius omnemque / Accessum  
 IX. 650: Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque<sup>1</sup> / Et  
 X. 781: Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere caelumque / Aspicit  
 895: Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique / Advolat  
 XI. 609: Substiterat: subito erumpunt clamore furentisque / Exhortantur<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The last words are repeated from Aen. IV. 558, quoted above; see foot-note 2 to § 16.

<sup>2</sup> Some few other verses, formerly called hypermetrical, are now otherwise explained or emended; for Aen. VII. 237 . . . *precantia* / *Et*, see § 3. In Geo. II. 69, and III. 449, all modern editors alter the ancient text.



**INDEXES. .**



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